1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?
   - No, they are not same exactly.
   - HTML tags are used to define the structure and appearance of the content on a webpage.
   - HTML elements, on the other hand, consist of both the opening and closing tags, along with any content that is contained within them.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?
   - Tags are used to define different types of content and structure within an HTML document. They are enclosed in angle brackets (< >) and typically come in pairs: an opening tag and a closing tag.
   - Attributes, on the other hand, are used to provide additional information about HTML elements. They are specified within the opening tag and provide information such as the size, colour, or behaviour of the element.

3. What are void elements in HTML?
   - HTML entities are special codes that are used to represent characters or symbols that cannot be easily expressed using standard ASCII characters. These codes are written in a specific format and are interpreted by web browsers to display the corresponding character or symbol on a webpage.

4. What are different types of lists in HTML?
   - There are three main types of lists in HTML:
     i. Ordered Lists (ol) - An ordered list is a list where each item is numbered with a sequence number, which is typically displayed using a number followed by a period. To create an ordered list, use the ol tag and the li tag for each list item.
     ii. Unordered Lists (ul) - An unordered list is a list where each item is marked with a bullet point, a dash, or some other character. To create an unordered list, use the ul tag and the li tag for each list item.
     iii. Definition Lists (dl) - A definition list is a list of terms and their definitions. To create a definition list, use the dl tag, the dt tag for each term, and the dd tag for each definition.

5. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?
   - The class attribute in HTML is used to specify one or more CSS classes for an HTML element. A CSS class is a set of style rules that can be applied to one or more HTML elements. By using the class attribute, you can apply the same set of style rules to multiple elements, without having to repeat the rules for each element.

6. What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?
   - The id and class attributes in HTML are both used to identify and apply styles to specific HTML elements, but they have some differences in their usage and functionality.
   - The main difference between the two attributes is that the id attribute is used to uniquely identify a single HTML element on a page, while the class attribute is used to identify one or more elements that share a common set of styles.

7. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?
   - In HTML, there are various formatting tags that can be used to apply styles and formatting to the content of a web page. Here are some of the most commonly used formatting tags in HTML:
   - Heading tags (<h1> to <h6>): These tags are used to create headings and subheadings on a web page. The <h1> tag is used for the main heading, and the <h2> to <h6> tags are used for subheadings in decreasing order of importance.
   - Paragraph tag (<p>): This tag is used to create paragraphs of text on a web page.
   - Bold tag (<b> or <strong>): These tags are used to make text bold.
   - Italic tag (<i> or <em>): These tags are used to make text italicized.
   - Underline tag (<u>): This tag is used to underline text.
   - Strikethrough tag (<s> or <strike> or <del>): These tags are used to strike through text.
   - Superscript tag (<sup>): This tag is used to make text appear above the normal line of text.
   - Subscript tag (<sub>): This tag is used to make text appear below the normal line of text.
   - Break tag (<br>): This tag is used to create a line break within a paragraph or other block-level element.
   - Horizontal rule tag (<hr>): This tag is used to create a horizontal line on a web page.
   - Preformatted text tag (<pre>): This tag is used to display text exactly as it appears in the source code, with all spacing and line breaks preserved.

8. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?
   - Cellpadding: cellpadding is used to specify the amount of padding (i.e. the space between the cell border and the cell content) that should be applied within each cell of a table. This attribute controls the space between the cell content and the cell border.
   - Cell spacing: cell spacing is used to specify the amount of space (i.e. the gap between the cells) that should be applied between each cell of a table. This attribute controls the space between adjacent cells in the table.

9. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?
   - it is possible to merge two or more rows or columns into a single row or column using the rowspan and colspan attributes.

10. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?
    - Block-level elements are those that take up the full width available, and always start on a new line. These elements create a block on the page and are used to structure the content of the page. That include div, p, ul, ol, h1 to h6, and table.
    - Inline elements: Inline elements are those that take up only as much width as necessary, and do not start on a new line. These elements are used to format text within a block-level element. That include span, a, img, strong, em, and input.

11. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

- you can create hyperlinks by using the <a> tag, which stands for "anchor"
- link text

12. What is the use of an iframe tag?
- the <iframe> tag stands for "inline frame". It is used to embed a separate HTML document into the current document. Here are some common uses of the <iframe> tag:
- Embedding external content: You can use an <iframe> to embed content from other websites into your own page.
- Embedding local content: You can also use an <iframe> to embed content from other pages within your own website. For example, you might have a page that displays a map, and you want to embed that map on another page within your site.
- Creating a sandbox: The <iframe> tag can also be used to create a sandbox for untrusted content. By embedding potentially unsafe content in an <iframe>, you can isolate it from the rest of your page and prevent it from affecting the security or functionality of your site.

13. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?
- the tag is an inline-level element that is used to group inline elements together and apply styles to them.

- <!DOCTYPE html>
- <html lang="en">
- <head>
-   <meta charset="UTF-8">
-   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
-   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
-   <title>Document</title>
- </head>
- <body>
-   <!-- inline tag -->
-
-     Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. A et ab doloremque necessitatibus aliquid, adipisci tempora laudantium sunt, impedit dicta voluptatibus velit illo soluta nulla unde veniam, sapiente possimus esse?
-
- </body>
- </html>

14. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?
- <body style="background-image: url('path/to/image.jpg'); background-size: cover; background-position: center center;">
- </body>
- In this example, the style attribute is used to set the background-image, background-size, and background-position properties of the <body> element. The image file path is specified in the url() function of the background-image property. The background-size property is set to "cover" to ensure that the image covers the entire background

of the element, and the background-position property is set to "center center" to center the image within the element.

15. How are active links different from normal links?
- "active link" might be used to refer to a link that is currently being interacted with or clicked on by a user. In this context, the link is active because it is being used to perform a specific action, such as navigating to another page or downloading a file.
- On the other hand, "normal link" might be used to refer to a link that is not currently being interacted with or clicked on by a user. In this context, the link is considered normal because it is not actively being used to perform an action.
- Overall, both terms generally refer to the same thing - a hyperlink that allows users to navigate to other resources on the web.

16. What are the different tags to separate sections of text?
- <p> - This tag is used to define a paragraph of text. It creates a new line before and after the content.
- <h1> to <h6> - These tags are used to define headings of different levels. <h1> is the highest level heading and <h6> is the lowest level heading.
- <div> - This tag is used to create a block-level container that can be used to group related content together.
- <section> - This tag is used to create a section of related content within a document. It can be used to group content into logical sections.

17. What is SVG?
- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is an XML-based vector image format used to display graphics on the web.

18. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?
- HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language, is an older standard that has been in use since the early days of the web. HTML is based on SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) and is relatively forgiving when it comes to syntax errors. HTML is not case-sensitive, and it allows for a wide range of coding styles and practices.
- XHTML, or Extensible Hypertext Markup Language, is a newer standard that is based on XML (Extensible Markup Language). XHTML is stricter than HTML and requires well-formed markup that follows strict rules. XHTML is case-sensitive, and it enforces strict syntax and coding practices. This makes it easier for web developers to create clean, well-structured code that is more consistent across different web browsers and platforms.

19. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?
- Logical tags: Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is   tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts.
- Physical tags: Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag. Some of the examples of physical tags are <b>, <big>, <i>.